

動向

- Intel, CEA-Leti, STMicro-electronics, Imec and HRL are developing spin qubits.

わかっていること

- the error rate has to be below 1% to achieve fault-tolerant quantum computing.
- the use of micromagnets permits the design of artificial spin-orbit coupling, that allows for electrical driving of the qubit using electric dipole spin resonance (EDSR).
- In the case of a single qubit, information loss can be separated into two processes, called spin-relaxation, and dephasing. Spin relaxation is that a qubit in its higher energy state relaxes to its ground state. Dephasing is the loss of phase coherence of a qubit.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lawrie, Spin Qubits in Silicon and Germanium

要調査

- 超伝導やシリコンスピンドで取り除かなければならない異質とは何か
- 中性原子の parasitic charge とは
- 中性原子の配列をグラフ理論の点に対応させることで問題を解ける
- 中性原子の量子ビット再配列方法
- analog simulation の可能性
- nFT state preparation
- feedforward と mid-circuit measurement の違い
- Instantaneous Quantum Polynomial
- braiding で d 以上動かすとどうなるのか
- easy initialization と difficult initialization はどっちがいいのか
- toric code in magnetic field(ising model)
- bacon-shor code
- neutral and trapped ion approaches rely on light scattering for entropy removal
- 中性原子の measurement free な protocol
- Sisyphus cooling
- magic intensity, magic-wavelength tweezers
- spin echo pulse, magic trapping
- code distance の求め方
- LDPC code では、あんまり冗長性がありすぎてもいけない